

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1233.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by

Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by

Fiber & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

To be Sold or Rented,

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cubbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Hart, Burton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

Gerratt and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who

understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb. 16, 1809.

Poolethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by M. J. Wilson.

J. POOLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

I WILL give the highest price in

cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

Just received, and on sale at this office,

Price—\$7 1/2 cents.

A few copies of the Life of the late

REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety.

WANTED two or three Boys

as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington.

For Sale

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jord-

um hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean authorised to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, *Josia Robinson*, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on David's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.

Charles Biddle, jun.
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

CALICOES & CHINTZES.
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Pasture for Cattle,

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macmitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good Lime.

April 18, 1809.

Macoun, Tifford, & Co

Have received an assortment of **RITTENHOUSE'**s improved **SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES**, prices from \$27 to \$46; **PLATTING INSTRUMENTS** in cases, **GUNTER'S SCALES**, **SURVEYOR'S CHAINS**, **PROTRACTORS**, and **STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS**.

They have likewise received a quantity of best **PRINTING INK**.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.... I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1807.

Stray'd or Stolen from the farm of

Norbert Beall, near Louisville, a **BROWN RAY** M. R., five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, the fore arm crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Who ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Mawin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE

By **Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.**
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.
LEES'

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixirs,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive as may be agreed on.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, spasms, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Pesterative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drips,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes

Tooth-ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster,

Demack Lip Salve,

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Anti. ne Elixer,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specifics,

A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES, when reduced to the last stage of disease, and any families or the first relatability have given publick testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.

The proprietors are well assur'd that a single article of any kind of these cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. We're well inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the publick that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that one can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, *Josia Robinson*, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on David's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.

1st June, 1809.

A GENERAL meeting of the Share Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and directors.

John L. Martin,

Gloucester Co.

24 The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style. The situation of this property,

From the Orleans Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Madam Fourges, April 20, 1809.

SIR, AT no period since the 14th of Jan, 1807, has it been in my power to address you---I need not remind you of what to place on that day---so far as related to myself, the effects have been too severely felt even to be forgotten.

A position infilled; a wounded reputation and injured funds, excite feelings in the breast of a man which call for reparation---Justice would not wait such a call; a soldier cannot with honor, refuse to repair the wrongs he has done, so far as may yet be in his power---To obtain this is the object of the present note. Gen. Hopkins, who will hand me this, is my friend, fully acquainted with my wishes---to his decision I submit myself. It is not convenient for me to remain long in this city; I hope to hear from you on this subject as soon as convenience will permit.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient,
JOHN ADAIR,
Gen. James Wilkinson.

Orleans, 26th April 1809.

On the 21st inst. I waited on Gen. Wilkinson, at his quarters, with this note. (Adhering to the above) The General positively refused to receive it, and gave as his only reason, that Gen. Adair had threatened and menaced to assassinate him---He after some conversation on the subject, informed me, he would send to me his friend, to whom I might explain more particularly the object of Gen. Adair's note; and that he would receive from him such impressions as should govern him on the subject. A. L. Duncan, Esq. as the General's friend, and myself had an interview on the 24th. The result was, that Gen. Wilkinson declined receiving any communication from Gen. Adair, which was finally made known to me on the 25th. SAM. HOPKINS.

I publish the above documents, not on account of any effect they may produce as to my own standing in society; but that the people of this city who feel and respect either honor, truth or honesty, may the better know the man with whom they are in some measure obliged to associate.

I am no duelist, nor do I wish to acquire a name in that way---I have been denounced as a traitor to my country; and although no specific charge has been produced against me, yet the denunciation, (in the manner in which it took place) was in my mind as unpardonable as it was ungrateful and irreparable---more especially as the outrage was committed under the orders of the very man who had been for years soliciting me to join him in leading an expedition into Mexico; the act which he now has been able, through hard swearing of his own and good affidavit men, to twist into treason.

In justification to my own feelings, I may be allowed once more to assert, that I never have been engaged in any military enterprise, or political scheme whatever, calculated to disturb the peace of this city, or do an injury to my country---And as treason (the crime with which I have been charged, cannot be committed by a single individual, and an infidels friend, he approached the General to forward the inactions of Adair? General Wilkinson has received no challenge from General Adair, no position of a challenge; on the contrary, General Hopkins visited the General on the ground of accommodation, of amicable negotiation, and we hoped from "explanations which he was authorized to make and papers which he was charged to show, that General Wilkinson's magnanimity would induce him to restore Adair to the confidence of his countrymen."

The letter from General Hopkins which I now lay before the public, bears a very different aspect from his statement of this day in the Orleans Gazette, and proves most clearly the correctness of the facts which I have given above.

necessary delay (without the general was ashamed to shew his face at the feet of government) which has taken place under such wrongs as he complains of---The situation in which General Wilkinson is placed, at the head of a new army, on a distant and important command, would forbid his fighting any man certainly not a traitor. He would be disgraced in the estimation of his country, and dismissed from service, were he to endanger his life in any cause, but that of his country.

What right then has General Adair, a man of blasted ambition, of bankrupt fortune and character to call on the commander of the American forces, to meet him as an equal? The call is preposterous, and could alone have sprung from a vapouring, cowardly spirit.

"Cut of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

It is well known to the people of the United States, that some time before Burr left the State of Kentucky, there was a report through every part of the country that Gen. Adair was one of Burr's leading partisans and associates. His secret and mysterious journey through a wildernes country, and his arrival in this city by an unusual route, at the very moment that Burr was expected in force; his first enquiry whether General Wilkinson had taken the city in the name of the Spanish government; his present ex- position of Burr's affairs, after the volumes of evidence which have been published; after the Morgans, the Hendersons, and many others equally respectable, have proven Burr's intention to commit treason; this redoubtable General wishes to whittle down their conspiracy to commit treason, into an expedition against Mexico. These circumstances convince me of Adair's connection with Burr; let other men judge of themselves.

The following paragraph is a clear admission on the part of General Adair, that he had been guilty of misprision of treason.

"There is not a man living who, to my knowledge, has been engaged in any treasonable object, or received a pension for treasonable purposes, from any foreign government, General James Wilkinson, excepted."

If Adair tells truth, he is a traitor. If he does not tell truth, he is a liar.

It is passing strange, that a man of General Hopkins's respectability, should so far commit himself as to have his name affixed to such a publication as General Adair's of this day, after what has passed between him and General Wilkinson. Is he not aware that under the guise of a revolutionary officer, and an infidels friend, he approached the General to forward the inactions of Adair?

General Wilkinson has received no challenge from General Adair, no position of a challenge; on the contrary, General Hopkins visited the General on the ground of accommodation, of amicable negotiation, and we hoped from "explanations which he was authorized to make and papers which he was charged to show, that General Wilkinson's magnanimity would induce him to restore Adair to the confidence of his countrymen."

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A VIRGINIAN.

New-Orleans, 28th April, 1809.

MRS. VAN PRADELLS.

New-Orleans, April 24, 1809.

DEAR SIR---General Adair has waited the call of your friend as arranged between us on Friday last, & has no doubt but important business has hitherto delayed it---My own business here will in all probability detain me but a few days longer, and I confess I should feel gratified in seeing an early issue to a subject that I think will conclude amicably.

Should you, Sir, (on reflection) be disposed to alter the method proposed when I waited on you, be pleased to signify it, as I hold myself ready to explain to your friend, or again to attend you should it be deemed necessary. An early answer to this note will be obliging.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SAM. HOPKIN
General Wilkinson.

From the Orleans Gazette.
"Then thou must brain him,
Or cut his wizard with a knife."

I shall not enquire who is the offendable author of the piece signed a Virginian, in the Orleans Gazette of this day, but I dare venture to assert, that it has its origin at head quarters, and is a natural brat of Gen. Wilkinson's self. A dastardly wretch who can refuse a call for satisfaction, for wrongs which he has done, can attempt the defecation of a saint---and when such a miscreant posses power, he can easily find millions who will assist him in his ungodly efforts---I shall not enquire into the merits of the dispute between Gens. Adair and Wilkinson, nor shall I attempt a defense of dueling---but I will say that a blustering braggadocio, who could challenge a gentleman through the post-office, and w^oo^o rank to meet a militia captain, who had defrauded many weeks before that he would not fight him, can find no plausible excuse for not meeting a gentleman of Gen. Adair's character and rank, except one, which might be urged with truth---sheer cowardice.

How can a man of Wilkinson's stamp, talk of bankrupt fortune and character? Has he forgotten the situation of his debts in Kentucky? Does he not know that he dare not set his foot in that state? Does he recollect the Kentucky Spanish Association? Has he ever read Mr. Duncan's affidavit? Does he know what constitutes the crime of perjury? Did he ever see the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States, appoined to enquire what sums had been illegilly drawn from the treasury by Gen. Wilkinson? and did he ever enquire how near the drawing of these sums approached to swindling? If he admits the drawing of these trifles, he has plundered the public chest of upwards of 30,000 dollars, and if he denies it "he is a liar."

I would be glad to know how this sage

Virginian discovered that Gen. Wilkinson is here on a distant and important command. If I do not err egregiously, this country is a Union of the United States, and all the importance of the command here that ever I could learn, was to get the troops out of the city, to promote the health of the army. From invasion there is no danger, and from insurrection nothing can be apprehended, unless Gen. Wilkinson is hatching new conspiracies, to "preserve the holy attributes of the constitution."

So much for Gen. Wilkinson; now for the automation author. Whether to attribute this contemptible effusion to the wickedness of your heart, or to your overweening vanity, is difficult to determine. A man who could fether such a production, must be degraded indeed, or superlatively vain and silly. His heart must be corrupted by vice, or his head furnished with vanity.

Did you possess common sense, you would know that Gen. Adair will never stoop to notice you in any way whatever---his dispute is with Gen. Wilkinson; with none of his braves---and what must the public think of a man who wears the uniform of his country, running bully for a loathsome coward, whole only merit is the art with which he keeps himself in the command of the army? I have heard of Assassins in Italy, who could be hired to plunge a poison into the heart of an innocent man, and I should be glad to know how much more degraded is such a character, than a being that can wrest from his fellow citizen his fair fame, and attempt the life of a man who has never injured him. Such is the design of the Virginian---and if I might in my conjecture of his being attached to the army, I am bold to say he disgraces the cloth which he wears. I have too exalted an opinion of the gentlemen of the army generally, to believe that they feel themselves bound to fight every man who calls Gen. Wilkinson a pensioner, a traitor, a perjured scoundrel, or a coward---If they do they must make a war of extermination on Kentucky, where you will scarcely find a man who does not entertain and express such an opinion.

The army was raised, not to bulls the citizens out of their opinions and independence, but to fight the battles of the country. If the citizen is to be insulted for uttering and publishing his sentiments upon any subject, what has become of our boasted liberty? If we are to be drilled into a certain set of opinions, by the bayonets that are prepared to defend us, then are we more degraded than the slaves of Napoleon!

Any man may trounce the president of the United States with impunity; but speak lightly of a brigadier general, who is at least strongly suspected of treason, and you are in danger of having your throat cut---Shame---shame---that Americans can degrade themselves so far as to become the bullies of a suspected pensioner, or the braves of a dastardly coward, in the uniform of a soldier. Such conduct would be worthy of an assassin hating; but is degrading to a freeman.

A KENTUCKYAN.

May 2, 1809.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.

Notwithstanding the hopes entertained a few days since, that the late disturbances in Sweden had been suppressed, we are sorry to find that a complete revolution has taken place in that country. The army has marched to Stockholm, and deposed the King, who is now a prisoner in his own capital. The Duke of Sodermania has taken the reins of Government out of his hands, and issued a Proclamation, promising the people the speedy restoration of Peace, Trade, and Commerce. We are not yet in possession of many particulars of the events which led to this great change in the affairs of the North, but we are enough to convince us we first suspect d, that the business has been brot about by French intrigues, as Adesparre, the instrument employed in working up the army to revolt, is known to have been long attached to the politics of Bonaparte.

The proclamation issued by the commander of the troops at Växland, which is without date, is not violent in its language; Great Britain is called the Ally of Sweden; and there is a profession of a resolution to force France to respect a people anxious to rival her military power; but a paper like this, written on the emergency of the moment cannot be relied on as a sure expression of the intentions of the now ruling nobility. To the hour of his dissolution Gustavus, notwithstanding all his weakness, evinced a magnanimity and heroism which will do honor to his memory. It is stated in private letters, that he was arrested on the 13th inst. as he was to depart for his country residence. When his majesty was first surrounded by a guard, he drew his sword but was soon overpowered and prevented from making resistance.

The Duke of Sodermania appears to have done no more than refuse that authority which he held during the minority of the King, when he bore the office of Regent. The above important intelligence was brought to government yesterday by a messenger, and we received so much further information on the subject by two Göttingen mails, which also arrived yesterday, perhaps the last which may be expected, as the main object of the new Northern League is, doubtless, to shut the fleets of this country out of the Baltic.

GOTHENBURG, March 15---The King is a prisoner, and Count Ulrix, Count Fersten, and others, have been arrested. The Tribunal lately instituted by the King at Stockholm, for the trial of some of his Nobles, has been dissolved. Overtures have already been made to the Cabinet of Paris and St. Petersburg, for the restoration of peace. The revolution has, I fear been effected by the influence of France, and will, doubtless, prove injurious to England.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Duke of Sodermania, in assuming the Government.

"We Charles, by the Grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sodermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare, that, under existing circumstances, his majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation. We have, therefore

been induced for the time being, as administrators of the kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the nation may regain Peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the states on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers, of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demands. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

Done at Stockholm Palace, March 13.

(Signed) "CHARLES,
"C. LAGERBRING."

PROCLAMATION

BY THE SWEDISH ARMY.

"Considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms, in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate and dismembered native country. As all our fellow citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms, and our unarmed fellow citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views; they are merely these---that the states of the realm, and our legislators, shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate, uncontrolled, on the means of restoring the prosperity, of our suffering country. We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up, to procure their freedom. We will form a wall around the hall where Swedish legislators hold their deliberations, which no power on earth shall be able to bear down.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement to destroy all such as shall still endeavour to prefer foreign connections to the internal welfare and tranquility of Sweden. Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, shall be held in futility, and foreseen the disastrous defeat at Corunna, and the inundation of the Federal party in their struggle to elect a Federal president, there is no doubt that the proposal of the American government would have been then accepted. It is fortunate for this country, that it was not agreed to at that time. The character of the English is now exposed to the world in its true light. They are haughty and arrogant on the first appearance of good fortune; but happily blinded with a due proportion of humility when the tide of success is turned against them.

"We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore its welfare and prosperity.

"May the higher and lower states of the common weal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and then by harmony and well concerted efforts, ensure success to our neighbours, but accompany this offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country, than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transmuted to them.

"Our ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains. France shall learn to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The rulers of Russia and Denmark, constantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquility of a nation which merely desires to live independent. We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden managed in a manner which was destitute of any well concerted plan of success.

"May not the remaining strength of Sweden be wasted by folly, but employed by wisdom, for the real benefit of the country?

"Such are the wishes for our country; and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment.

"It is of the utmost importance for Sweden that every Swedish man should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done, without any disparagement to the honour and independence of Sweden.

The frontiers of the kingdom are for a short time left without defence, on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence, to attack them we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare, carried on by a personal hatred of the rulers, and a war waged by a nation anxious and determined to assert its independence.

"We implicitly confide, that all military commanders will readily co-operate with us to revive, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lost prosperity, and the destruction of our foreign foes.

"To conclude, we venture to express the wish that our beloved countrymen, and fellow-citizens of every rank & description, may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the States of the Realm shall be known.

(Signed)

"The Commanders of the Troops
"Stationed in Wermland."

FROM THE ANTI-MONARCHIST, AND REPUBLICAN WATCHMAN,

Publ. in Northampton, (Mass.)

When a swaggering bully attempts to brow-beat a peaceable citizen, it gives us great satisfaction to see the bully defeated, and the injured party triumph. Such are the common feelings of mankind. It is with emotions like those felt on such an occasion that we have noticed the proud victory gained by the general government, over the last fallen government of Britain.

The observations will be striking, illustrated by recurring to the correspondence of Messrs. Pinckney and Canning last autumn. On the 2d of August Mr. Pinckney, by the instruction of Mr. Jefferson, offered the British government to raise the embargo, as re-

spected Britain, provided their orders in council should be repealed.

"I had the honour to state to you sir, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders as regarded the U. States, to exercise the power vested in him by congress, to suspend the embargo and its supplements, as respects Britain. I am authorized to give you this assurance in the most formal manner."---(Pinckney to Canning).

Here is the plain language of a republican---of a minister who frankly made a proposal evidently for the advantage of both nations. In the answer of Canning, we notice the insolence of a blustering bully, and the chicanery of a shuffling lawyer.

"It is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country, (a reputation which constitutes a great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination, and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into a concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of confederacy remains undisolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed, or been unequivocally abandoned.

"These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November are founded, so LONG AS FRANCE ADHERES TO THAT SYSTEM by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

"His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore the commerce of the United States, its wonted activity, and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a meafe of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people."

(Canning's Letter, Sept. 23, 1808.)

This was the language of Britain last September. Spain and Portugal were at this time in a state of communion. The election of president was not then decided. The enforcing embargo act had not passed. Could John Bull have looked into futurity, had he been blessed with the gift of Scotch second sight, and foreseen

THE HARROGATE WATERS

ARE now in order for those who wish to make use of them. The proprietor has been induced to give the waters of his well this appellation, from their quality being that of the so much famed watering place in England (Harrogate). Those Ladies and gentlemen who have drank of the waters of both places, have pronounced them o' the same healing virtues. The road passing from Lexington to the Olympian Springs, going by Harrogate, is not more than half a mile round. Also from Danville to Winchester, or Olympian Springs, it is the most direct course. The subscriber is always well provided for the accommodation of Travellers, and those who please to call on him.

There will be a dance at Harrogate, on Friday the 22d Inst, and every Friday three weeks; there after, to which my former visitants are invited, with as many of their friends as can make it convenient to attend on that day.

John M'Call.

11 miles East of Lexington, June 11th, 1809.

New Store and Cheap Goods.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, has received and is now opening at his new store, nearly opposite Mr. William Levy's, a fresh supply of the most superb Printed Cambricke, Chintzes, Calicoes, and fine Cambric Muslins, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.

Lexington, 9th June, 1809.

The style of the prints exceeds any thing of the kind offered here.

MASCNIC.

THE Members of the Lexington Lodge No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on the 24th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

By order of the W. M.

John Jordan, Jr. Sec'y.

June 12th, 1809.

MACCOUN, TELFORD & CO.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Poems, Forensick and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint; by Charles Thompson, late Secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippin's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telematica; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollkoffer's Scenarios; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Political Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Sel. Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbe; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Porrey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyage; Brown's Encyclopaedia; Corinna, by Madam de St. Holstein; The Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heretic of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petracchi's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Bur; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Charms of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Voyn's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaign; History of Chile, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Cille's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case O'neill and others, against Kittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo-drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfice; the Man of the World; Adelphaga, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

To those whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the second Monday in November, 1809, we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the worshipful county court of Fleming, at the house of James M'Gowen, sen. living in said county, on Fleming's creek, and Wilson's run one of the branches of the creek, from whence we shall proceed to the beginning corner of that tract of land on which said M'Gowen resides, and which depends on the following entry:—January 6th, 1783, James Strode enters 1003 acres of land on a treasury warrant, No. 9383, near the head of a creek that empties into Licking, on the North side between the upper and lower Salt Springs, to include an improvement made by John Fleming in the year 1776, to be laid off in a square as near as the vacancy will admit, making a cabin at a spring, the centre running East, North, West and South; and there take sundry depositions, to perpetuate the special calls of said entry, and to establish the lines and corners of the survey made thereon, on the 23d day of June, 1784; and if the whole business shall not be completed in one day, we shall continue from day to day, until it is completed.

James M'Gowen,

James S. M'Gowen,

June 12, 1809.

WILL be exposed to sale on the 24th of June 1809, at the late dwelling house of Ann Taylor, dec. in Clark county, ten head of Horses, consisting of one and two year old colts. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, on his giving bond and approved security. Due attention will be given by

George Taylor, Ex'or of Tongian Taylor, dec.

Taken up by Hugh Boyd, living in Scott county, near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a Sorel Stud Colt, appears to be about two years old, two white feet, a star and snip in the forehead, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$ 20. Also a Sorel Mare, about four years old, fifteen hands high, a star in the forehead, two white feet, branded, appraised to \$ 42 50. Also an Iron Grey Filley, two years old, one white foot, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$ 10. Certified by me this 17th day of April, 1809.

John M'Crosskey.

Taken up by Caleb Martin, in Jessamine county, near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a Sorel Stud Colt, appears to be about two years old, two white feet, a star and snip in the forehead, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$ 20. Also a Sorel Mare, about four years old, fifteen hands high, a star in the forehead, two white feet, branded, appraised to \$ 42 50. Also an Iron Grey Filley, two years old, one white foot, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$ 10. Certified by me this 17th day of April, 1809.

John Hawkins, j. p.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 13.

An unfortunate circumstance occurred in this town on Sunday afternoon. A number of negroes had collected at the jail, but were dispersed by Mr. Wm. Bobb, the keeper. They crossed the street, and several of them collected and behaved impertinently to Mr. Bobb, who threw a brick at them; but they at that instant separating to avoid the brick, it passed through and struck a child of Mr. J. Tannehill's on the head, of which it died a few hours after.

The damage sustained by the town of Cincinnati, appears not to have been so considerable as had been represented by reports.

By an article under the Philadelphia head, it will be seen, that the conduct of the British frigate, in firing on one of our vessels, is attempted to be palliated, by representing their mistake of her, for a French privateer! Was not the vessel so far within our waters as to be under our jurisdiction?

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Friday, May 26.

Mr. Pope presented a resolution of the legislature of Kentucky expressive of their opinion that strong garrisons at Michilimackinac, St. Louis, and near the mouth of Ohio would be of great public utility, and particularly aid in the protection of our frontiers; which was referred to a committee appointed yesterday "on so much of the President's message as relates to the defence of our frontier towns and harbours," to consider and report thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Randolph, after a variety of introductory remarks, in which he advocated the propriety of reducing the standing military force, and of keeping a watchful eye over the expenditure of public money, submitted the following resolution:

1. That the additional military force raised in pursuance of the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, be disbanded; and that the surplus of appropriation made for the additional military force, and the surplus of appropriation remaining unexpended on account of gun boats [which Mr. R. said he was very glad to see the president was laying up in dry dock] be expended in arming and equipping the militia of the United States.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adequate legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

The House agreed to consider these motions, by Yeas and Nays, unanimously, 116 members voting.

Thursday, May 25.

We have only room to state that on this day the committee of Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill to prohibit vessels of those nations with whom intercourse is permitted, as Sweden and Portugal, to clear out with cargoes of foreign or domestic growth or Manufacture. The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Livermore, was referred to a committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Resolved, that it is expedient that the operation of so much of the act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, as prohibits the importation of goods from Great Britain and her dependencies, be suspended until the tenth day of June next.

Mr. Randolph, after some prefatory observations, offered the following resolution, which, after a debate of four hours, was adopted, without a division, the words in *italic* having been inserted on motion of Mr. Troop.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what prosecutions have been instituted before the courts of the United States, and by whom, for libels at common law, and to report such provisions as, in their opinion, may be necessary for securing the freedom of speech and of the press.

Friday, May 26.

VOYE OF APPROBATION.

Mr. Randolph, after some prefatory remarks, which shall appear in course, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the promptitude and frankness with which the President of the United States has met the overtures of the government of Great Britain towards a restoration of harmony and free commercial intercourse between the two nations, meets the approbation of this House.

The House agreed to consider the motion.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend it, adding at the end of it the words, "and furnishes an additional proof of the spirit of accommodation on the part of the government of the United States, which has at no time been intermitted."

Mr. Bacon then moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. G. Jackson made a motion which superseded Mr. Bacon's, to postpone indefinitely.

To this motion Mr. Randolph objected a considerable length, and M'Fetis, Holland, J. G. Jackson, and Findley replied.

When, after a debate of three hours upwards, a motion was made to adjourn an

adjourned.

Saturday, May 27.

VOYE OF APPROBATION.

Mr. Randolph called for the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday; and on the question, will the House resume the consideration of the subject, the House divided 54 to 54; and the Speaker voting in the negative, the motion was lost.

Mr. Randolph subsequently gave notice that he should call it up every day during the session, if he had an opportunity, and require the yeas and nays each time, unless the House should agree to take it up.

AARON BURR.

Advices are laid to have been received from London, by the arrival of the brig Leaven, stating, that this traitor left that

city some time in the month of March last, and was waiting at one of the out ports for the sailing of a ship bound for the U. States, on board of which he was to take his passage—we can hardly credit the relation, concerning his temerity not quite so infatuated as to venture on a step so every way outrageous, he has surely by his intrigues and treason, insulted the Union sufficiently without adding to the measure of his infamy.

We gave this information without absolutely vouching for its authenticity, however we shall endeavour to sift the report, and in the event of learning the name of the vessel, shall think it our duty to put as well as the government, as the citizens at large on their guard.—(Democratic Press).

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

From our correspondent at Baltimore,

Sunday May 28.

ed from their torpor, and are acting with such energy, that the enemy can hardly maintain his footing in that province. From other parts of the north the accounts are not very favourable. Dispatches have been received by our government announcing that the port of Vigo has been taken by the united English and Spaniards, with 1500 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores. In the fourth, no dependency appears either in the people or in the patriotic government. The Seville Gazette contains some spirited observations on the conduct of the French, and the present state of the campaign; and calculation is made that no less than 163,000 of the enemy's troops have fallen victims to the sword, disease, and fury of the people.

It would seem, nevertheless, that the forces of the enemy, reduced as they undoubtedly must be, are, however, not completely occupied by the conquest of Spain, for they have been able to detach a large force against Portugal. A considerable French army has already reached that country, & is approaching towards the capital, so that unless the British army which is now very strong, should judge it expedient to quit the country, a severe contest may be expected. We are afraid that Sir A. Wellesley, with his powerful reinforcement, will arrive too late.

LONDON, April 13.

Official intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, of the surrender of Vigo to the Spanish Patriots, and his majesty's frigates the Lively and Venus. The French garrison consisted of 1500, and 50 officers, who all laid down their arms before Capt. Mackinley, and the greater part of them are now on their way to England.

The French military chief, and about 450

horses, were in Vigo when it surrendered, and, of course, fell into the hand of the captors.

The official details respecting the surrender of Martinique and Vigo were published in a Gazette Extraordinary this morning.

LONDON April 5.

Gen. Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to have been brought to trial, and condemned to death.

He was shot by torch light. This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French officers.

April 8.

There was a report this morning that the Delacarians under General Fall, had succeeded in releasing the king of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinstating him upon his throne—that the Duke of Sadermania had fled towards Finland to take refuge in the Russian territories. We know not upon what authority this rumor rests. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden, since the 28th ult.

On Wednesday last (says the Boston Gazette) arrived, Sch. Ranger, Tuck, 19 days from St. Michaels, Capt. T. informs that a British armed brig touched there a few days before he sailed, and brought information of the French being at Lisbon. He however understood that the account was considered very doubtful from the indirect route through which it was derived. [It ought to be remembered, that the French were not at Lisbon on the 8th of April.] This fact was ascertained by the arrival of Capt. Sawyer at Boston, on the 9th inst. direct from Lisbon.

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BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES
FOR THE POLICE OF
The Town of Lexington,
REVISED.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That the bounds and lots of the in-lots of the said town shall hereafter be deemed, and taken to include all the buildings on High Street, together with the said street, and from the North Westend thereof, with the town line to Short Street, & with Short Street to Cros Street, & with Cros Street N. E. to Third Street, & with Third Street, South East to Mulberry Street, and with Mulberry Street, South West to Main Street, and with Main Street to E. to the Town line, and with the same N. W. to High Street; together with all the streets and lots included within the above bounds and all the buildings binding thereon.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That twelve feet be allowed for a foot pavement on Main and Cros streets, and ten feet in each of the other streets in the town, giving each lot-holder liberty to enclose with posts and one rail, the fronts of their respective foot pavements; taking care to leave room opposite each lot, for foot passengers to pass of said foot pavements into the street.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the foot pavements shall be swept and walled on every Saturday, from the first day of April until the first day of October in every year; and every owner or occupier of a Lot, within the limits in which foot ways are ordered to be paved, failing to comply with this ordinance, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That no person except watchmen in the discharge of their duty, shall fire a gun or a pistol, within the limits of the in-lots of this town, unless in the defence of life or property, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall make or keep a fire in any wooden chimney, within the bounds of the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That every person who shall play at Long Bullets within the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay three dollars.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall light or keep a fire on any public ground, within the limits of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 8. Whereas the accumulation of shavings in the shops and buildings in this town, is a nuisance of the most dangerous kind, therefore,

Be it ordained, That the owners of such shops and buildings, shall cause such nuisances to be removed every night, under the direction of some careful person, under the penalty of three dollars.

Sec. 9. Be it further ordained, That that part of Water street, below Cros Street, be appropriated for the purpose of shewing Stud Horses, agreeably to a law passed the 21st of December, 1793, for the better regulation of this town.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of this board, to bring suits in behalf of the trustees, against all persons shewing stud horses out of the bounds set apart by the trustees for that purpose, and in streets within the limits of the in-lots of said town; and also to prosecute for all fines and penalties, for any breach of the By-Laws of the town not otherwise provided.

Sec. 11. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall suffer his or her wagon and team, to remain all night in any of the streets within the bounds of the in-lots of said town, except Water street, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 12. Be it further ordained, That any free person, who shall run or strain a horse or mare in any of the streets within the in-lots of this town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for every such offence, and any slave, who shall be guilty of the above offence, shall receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, at the public whipping post, unless the above fine is paid by the owner of such slave, or by some other person in behalf of such owner. And where such offence is committed by any person under the age of twenty one years, the parent, guardian or master of such person, shall be subject to, and shall pay the said fine of three dollars.

Sec. 13. Be it further ordained, That no individual or description of individuals, male or female, shall be permitted to exhibit, or theatrical performance of any kind, or description, puppet show, tumbling, rope or wire dancing, balancings, or deception of any kind, or any representation or show whatever, fictitious or real, for the show or exhibition of which, a compensation is demanded, without first obtaining from the Chairman of this Board, and three or more of the trustees, a permission in writing; and in no case shall such permission be granted, until the person or persons praying for the same, shall pay to the town treasurer, or give sufficient security for the payment of such sum, as the Board of Trustees may direct, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence. But this ordinance shall not be construed, to apply to any exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be applied to public, charitable, or benevolent uses.

Sec. 14. Be it further ordained, That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 15. Be it further ordained, That the trustees shall at the time they make their assessments leave at the house of each person whose property they assess, a statement in writing, of the valuation of said property, in order that such person may have an opportunity, if aggrieved, to appeal to the Board.

Sec. 16. Be it further ordained, That no person or person, within one half mile of the court-house, in the said town of Lexington, shall keep or suffer to remain in his, her or their house, or in a house that may be under his, her or their care and direction, any greater quantity of gun-powder, at one time than twenty-eight pounds, which shall be kept in seven and one half pound canisters, well secured with lids; nor shall any person move a greater quantity of gun-powder, than twenty-eight pounds, through the streets of said town, unless the same be well secured in tight canisters or barrels. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars to be appropriated to the repair of fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 17. Be it further ordained, That every person owning any house or houses in the town of Lexington, worth three hundred dollars, but not worth one thousand dollars shall furnish the same with one good fire-bucket; every person owning house property worth one thousand dollars, but not worth fifteen hundred dollars, shall furnish the same with two good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth fifteen hundred dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with three good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth two thousand dollars, but not worth three thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with four good fire-buckets; and every person owning house property, worth three thousand dollars or upwards, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets, on or before the first day of September next. And the said buckets shall be hung up in the most public or conspicuous part of the houses for which they are respectively provided. And the assessors for the town shall, after the tenth day of March annually, when taking in the taxable property, fix the number of buckets for each house agreeable to the preceding ratio, leaving notice of such apportionment, with the owner or tenant of the house so apportioned, and shall return list correspondent thereto, to the Board of Trustees. And in the first week of July annually, the watchmen shall go round and examine the buckets in every house, and make report to the Board. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 18. Be it further ordained, That every free male inhabitant of the town of Lexington, over sixteen years of age, and under sixty, shall upon the alarm of fire, go with any buckets he may have, to the supposed fire immediately, and there obey the orders of the general and directors of the Union Fire Company, and exert himself to extinguish such fire, and he shall remain there so long as his services may be necessary, in opposing the ravages of the flames, and in rescuing the endangered property.

Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire Engines and Fire Buckets.

Whereas persons are in the habit of putting obstructions and unwholesome nuisances in the streets of Lexington.

Sec. 19. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of this board, to bring suits in behalf of the trustees, against all persons shewing stud horses out of the bounds set apart by the trustees for that purpose, and in streets within the limits of the in-lots of said town; and also to prosecute for all fines and penalties, for any breach of the By-Laws of the town not otherwise provided.

Sec. 20. Be it further ordained, That any person or persons shall retail, or expose to sale, any beer, cider, or spirituous liquors within the Market house or the limits thereof, or on any of the public grounds or streets of this town, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence. And that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to prosecute for the same.

Sec. 21. Be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall occupy any part of the Market house during Market hours, nor at any other time without paying a price to be agreed on with the Clerk of the Market for the same, excepting when it rains.

Sec. 22. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall hitch or fallen any horse, mule, or ox to the railing surrounding the Market house, or to any thing pertaining thereto, or bring any of them to near as to incommodate the passage to and through the same, or shall bring any waggon, cart or other carriage, within twelve feet of the railing of the Market house, during Market hours, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar, for the use of the watchmen, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the offenders at their own costs.

Sec. 23. Be it further ordained, That the ordinance relative to nuisances, may be dispensed with in favor of builders, by a written permission, signed by four of the trustees of the town, to be in force for any period less than three months.

Sec. 24. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Town Surveyor, when required, to shew lines and corners of Lots and streets. And that for every line or corner so shewn the Town Surveyor shall be entitled to one dollar, to be paid by the person at whose request the service may be rendered.

Sec. 25. Be it further ordained, That the Board of Trustees reserve the privilege of altering any survey made by the Town Surveyor, where they may conceive it erroneous; provided it be done prior to any permanent improvements having been made theron.

Sec. 26. Be it further ordained, That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 27. Be it further ordained, That the surplus or lots of ground in each square of Lots, bounded on every side by streets on which permanent brick or stone buildings have been heretofore erected, shall be equally divided between the Lots of such square.

Sec. 28. Be it further ordained, That no person shall ride lead or drive any ass, horse, mule or ox, or run any two or four wheel carriage over the foot pavements in any of the streets in the said town of Lexington, under the penalty of one dollar.

Sec. 29. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to report to the clerk of this board, all slaves within their knowledge, who are found hiring themselves within the town bounds contrary to law, and the clerk shall forthwith prosecute the owners of such slaves, in the name of the Trustees of Lexington; and all such as are found keeping disorderly houses within the bounds aforesaid, the Watch shall apprehend and carry them before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 30. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to give information to some justice of the peace, of all disorderly houses kept within the bounds of the town, by either whites or free people of colour, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

Whereas persons of noisy and disorderly behavior, at unseasonable hours, within the limits of this town, are a nuisance to society. Therefore,

Sec. 31. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to apprehend all disorderly persons, if found from their lodgings, after ten o'clock at night, and take them before a justice of the peace, or they may at any time thereafter within one month, obtain a warrant from a magistrate, and by virtue thereof, apprehend such offenders, who, for every offence so committed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars.

Sec. 32. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to enforce the regulations respecting the same, viz. to seize all unwholesome provisions, or provisions unfit for market, offered for sale, at the Market-house, as well as such as shall not be found weight or measure, agreeably to the standard of this town, and of the same as follows, (that is to say) sell such as are under weight or measure, and the net proceeds thereof, pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, which he shall regularly enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose; and such as are unwholesome or unfit for market, if condemned by two respectable citizens, who is authorized to call upon for that purpose shall under his direction be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

It shall be his duty safely to keep the different weights and measures, deposited with him by the Trustees as standards.

It shall be his duty to have removed from the Market-house, all fifth, and twice a week, at least, to have the same cleaned and swept.

It shall be his duty to give proper attention to all persons bringing to him weights & measures, for examination and marking; and for such services he shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by the laws of this State. For each yard-stick nine pence; for each set of weights, from four pounds down, one shilling and six pence; and for every single weight three pence.

Sec. 33. Be it further ordained, That the days of Market are hereby fixed on Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week; on which days, no person or persons shall retail any provisions out of the Market-house and within the town, before ten o'clock A. M.

Sec. 34. Be it further ordained, That the Clerk of the Market be authorized to rent the stalls in the Market-house, taking bond with approved security, for the payment of the rent to the Treasurer, quarterly.

Sec. 35. Be it further ordained, That all Indian meal offered for sale in the Market, either by the bushel, half bushel, pecks, half peck, gallon or half gallon, such measure shall be heaped; and any person refusing to heap the measure, the meal so offered for sale shall be forfeited.

Sec. 36. Be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall retail, or expose to sale, any beer, cider, or spirituous liquors within the Market house or the limits thereof, or on any of the public grounds or streets of this town, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence. And that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to prosecute for the same.

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Sec. 38. Be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall occupy any part of the Market house during Market hours, nor at any other time without paying a price to be agreed on with the Clerk of the Market for the same, excepting when it rains.

Sec. 39. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall hitch or fallen any horse, mule, or ox to the railing surrounding the Market house, or to any thing pertaining thereto, or bring any of them to near as to incommodate the passage to and through the same, or shall bring any waggon, cart or other carriage, within twelve feet of the railing of the Market house, during Market hours, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar, for the use of the watchmen, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the offenders at their own costs.

Sec. 40. Be it further ordained, That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 41. Be it further ordained, That the Trustees of Lexington, if the said town, be liable to a fine, shall be subject to, and shall pay the said fine of three dollars.

Sec. 42. Be it further ordained, That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 43. Be it further ordained, That the surplus or lots of ground in each square of Lots, bounded on every side by streets on which permanent brick or stone buildings have been heretofore erected, shall be equally divided between the Lots of such square.

Sec. 44. Be it further ordained, That no person shall ride lead or drive any ass, horse, mule or ox, or run any two or four wheel carriage over the foot pavements in any of the streets in the said town of Lexington, under the penalty of one dollar.

Sec. 45. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to report to the clerk of this board, all slaves within their knowledge, who are found hiring themselves within the town bounds contrary to law, and the clerk shall forthwith prosecute the owners of such slaves, in the name of the Trustees of Lexington; and all such as are found keeping disorderly houses within the bounds aforesaid, the Watch shall apprehend and carry them before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 46. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to give information to some justice of the peace, of all disorderly houses kept within the bounds of the town, by either whites or free people of colour, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

Whereas persons of noisy and disorderly behavior, at unseasonable hours, within the limits of this town, are a nuisance to society. Therefore,

Sec. 47. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to apprehend all disorderly persons, if found from their lodgings, after ten o'clock at night, and take them before a justice of the peace, or they may at any time thereafter within one month, obtain a warrant from a magistrate, and by virtue thereof, apprehend such offenders, who, for every offence so committed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars.

Sec. 48. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to enforce the regulations respecting the same, viz. to seize all unwholesome provisions, or provisions unfit for market, offered for sale, at the Market-house, as well as such as shall not be found weight or measure, agreeably to the standard of this town, and of the same as follows, (that is to say) sell such as are under weight or measure, and the net proceeds thereof, pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, which he shall regularly enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose; and such as are unwholesome or unfit for market, if condemned by two respectable citizens, who is authorized to call upon for that purpose shall under his direction be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

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